

sian Gulf, where the shells are of the same size but greater in weight. The dorsal surface of the Persian Gulf examples I find white and the coloring also somewhat lighter.

Turritella columnaris Kien.

Mitrolaria equestris L. var. *tortillis* Reeve.

Strombus columba Lam. Tryon when writing the Manual was uncertain as to the presence of this species in the Red Sea. Shopland's report and the present record confirm the presence of the species in these waters.

Strombus gibberulus L.

Strombus mauritanus Lam. Tryon and Paetal cite Mauritius as the home of this Strombus. I doubt if it was collected so far north.

Strombus variabilis Swains.

Rostellaria curvirostra Lam. A young specimen is of interest. There are 14 whorls present. The embryonic whorl is pearly, the following $10\frac{1}{2}$ whorls covered with the longitudinal plications, the remaining whorls smooth except the lower portion of the body whorl which is ornamented with spiral lines. The opercula of an adult is twisted and the under surface raised in the center.

Bullaria ampulla L.

Hydatina physis L.

Umbraculum indicum Lam.

NOTE ON A VARIETY OF POLYGYRA FALLAX.

BY H. A. PILSBRY.

The group *Triodopsis* in States of the Atlantic slope presents numerous forms which by their variations perplex the conchologist. *Polygyra* (*Triodopsis*) *hopetonensis* (Shuttlw.) in its various varieties is a widely-spread species. The variety *obsoleta* from Newbern, N. C., probably belongs to it, but it needs further investigation with more specimens.

Polygyra vannostrandii (Bld.) is distinct by its closely coiled whorls, but the aperture is like that of *P. fallax*, both having large teeth, the basal tooth inclined to be double and the outer lip-tooth wide and deep-seated. The two species are not always easy to tell

apart, but are doubtless distinct. *P. v. alabamensis* and another variety, with decidedly wider umbilicus, but still unnamed, replace typical *vannostrandi* in Alabama. Neither is so distinct as to be startling.

Polygyra fallax is common in southeastern Pennsylvania, and extends south to the Carolinas at least. Specimens taken by Messrs. Henderson, Walker, Clapp and myself at Smith's Island, Cape Fear, are much smaller than Pennsylvanian shells. In the western part of the Ozark region the closely related and still smaller *P. cragini* (Call) occurs, being widely separated from all parts of the range of *P. fallax*.

When collecting fossils in Florida in 1900, Mr. C. W. Johnson found a peculiar variety which seems referable to *fallax*, and which I think is worthy of a name.

Polygyra fallax goniosoma n. subsp. The shell differs from *P. fallax* by being distinctly or strongly angular in front, the angle being situated high on the whorl. Sculpture of rib-striæ stronger above the angle, the striæ becoming smaller below it, and usually more numerous by intercalation of striæ. Aperture as in *fallax*, the outer lip retreating, outer lip-tooth broad and deeply placed, basal tooth buttressed on the columella side, parietal tooth angularly bent.

Alt. 7, diam. 12.4 mm.; whorls $5\frac{1}{2}$.

Alt. 6.2, diam. 10.3 mm.; whorls $5\frac{1}{3}$.

Blountstown, Calhoun Co., Florida, under oak logs in oak and pine woods, collected by C. W. Johnson, 1900. Cotypes no. 77948 A. N. S. P.

This form may possibly be referable to *P. vannostrandi*, but in the number of whorls it agrees better with *P. fallax*.

MOLLUSCA FROM NORTHERN NEW MEXICO.

BY JUNIUS HENDERSON.

In 1910, while engaged in ethno-zoological work for the School of American Archæology, at its summer camp in the canyon of El Rito de los Frijoles, about thirty-five miles northwest of Santa Fe, New Mexico, and also in the near-by Jemez Mountains, near Valle Grande, I collected the following species of mollusks: